

## ACTIVITIES OF OUR LAW MAKERS AT WASHINGTON

**Crack Bills in Plenty Will Be Presented When Congress Reconvenes—Measure for Penny Postage on the Way—Demand for Democratization of the Army and Navy—Some "Moral Measures."**

Washington, Dec. 28.—The idea of every Congress comprising a large category of crack bills and also a large category of what might be called reform bills. Most of the crack bills reform bills belong to the crack class, but by no means all of them. Some of both kinds of measures emanate from the brains of senators and representatives, while others are introduced by outsiders, eager for congressional champions and generally very grateful for such help.

Now and then a good idea, or the germ of one, is embodied even in bills that are so radical as to be introduced "by request." The idea of some in favor of a radical revision of the present system was finally embodied in a reformed administration. And after a few years of trying out, not entirely free of discouragement, the European war has brought an impetus to that kind of thinking here and postoffice officials are ready to say the system is proving a great success.

There are now 50,000 depositors, a majority of them wage-earners of foreign birth, with \$2,000,000 to their credit. This is more than twice the aggregate of deposits when Wilson became president. It is officially conceded that if the monthly bill were introduced, the savings bank would have \$10,000,000. This has developed without injury to other banks, because, to quote ex-Governor Rockwell, the postal savings system has invaded the domain of hidden money, has brought money from stockholders, in ones and other hiding places. Furthermore, the system has paid expenses and yielded a net profit to the federal treasury to date of almost \$1,500,000.

**PENNY POSTAGE.**  
Penny postage, which means one cent postage for first-class mail, is a favorite reform topic. At a recent count there were 10,000 of these bills in the House and they carried many varieties of proposals. The best authorities seem to believe that the government cannot afford yet to authorize a reduction in the rate on first-class mail, but that does not check the popular demand. Consequently senators and representatives are willing to emphasize this in their political business. Of course, many of them are sincere advocates of the reform.

**DEMOCRATIZATION OF ARMY.**  
One could mention such topics by the score, but one of the newer items in that line is a sweeping demand for the democratization of the army and the navy. In other terms, it is proposed to make the commissions of officers in the regular army and navy more democratic. Look for this to be pushed with great energy before the committees that formulate the preparation bills and also over the floor of Senate and House later on. Widely circulated reports about the comradeship between officers and enlisted men in the French army and also about the splendid efficiency of that force seem to have had much influence in the United States. The democratic idea, in question, has had hold of many minds of Congress and a few of whom believe Congress should provide quick and easy avenues for promotion for deserving men in the ranks of both the army and the navy.

Ever since the beginning of time any body of men who gained their positions by selection, were restricted in many ways and were guaranteed support. They have been exclusive. Their influence always is against letting others in except by the most difficult route. And so there has been a long time resistance to promotion from the ranks, particularly in an era of peace. The struggle to obtain army commissions ultimately has been apparent for many years, but in the new training camps, but in rivalry with these will be hundreds of enlisted men. It has been possible for some time to obtain army commissions from the ranks and more difficult to obtain navy commissions. Obstacles, however, are many and great. One hurdle around the capital has the spirit of fraternity and equality should animate the American army and navy, as it does the army and navy of France. The advocates of such a change say it would help eliminate the caste system and thus strengthen democracy.

**"MORAL MEASURES."**  
There are many bills this year, which their friends are pleased to call "moral measures." These are all either crack bills or reform bills. One is a bill for a federal commission for the recovery of motion pictures. Congress has in times past given extensive hearings on this subject. Indeed that is about all the consideration that crack bills and many reform bills often get. There is general agreement that clean entertainment in motion pictures is a question of national reputation and that the motion picture industry remains whether States and municipalities may not do this better for themselves. Another of the "moral measures" at this session is an anti-truck gambling bill, which would prohibit the transmission of racing news by telegraph. Maryland and Kentucky are now the only States that license track gambling. From appearances all ultra measures of this character will have slight consideration this session. Congress has to much else to do. Public sentiment is focused so intensely on other matters that it will not place much emphasis on what might, at best, be regarded as minor reforms.

**STRONG AND WELL AS EVER.**  
Fred Smith, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife, I am now a judge. And you know that famous divorce case now coming up?" "Yes." "I'm to preside." "Oh, good. I'll have to invite all my society friends to act as patronesses, and I'll send some cats I know."—Louisville Courier-Journal. (Adv.)

## INDICTMENTS ARE FOUND AGAINST WARDEN OSBORNE

**Grand Jury Returns Bills against Famous Millionaire Head of Sing Sing Prison.**

White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Two indictments containing seven counts were returned against Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, by the Westchester county grand jury, which has been investigating conditions in the prison.

One indictment charged the warden with having committed perjury in his testimony at the recent hearing conducted by Judge Rudolph B. Deane of the State prison commission. One count contains allegations against his moral character in his relations with prisoners.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Thomas Mott Osborne, the famous millionaire head of Sing Sing prison, will be removed from office as soon as a successor can be named. This action will probably be taken tomorrow, John R. Riley, State superintendent of prisons, said today after he had learned of the specifications in the indictments returned against the Sing Sing executive by the Westchester county grand jury.

"No man who is under indictment should continue in the office of warden," Superintendent Riley said. "And as soon as a successor can be found he will be appointed. We need a high grade man for the position." Superintendent Riley gave no indication as to who would succeed Osborne. It was understood that the matter would be decided at a conference between Governor Whitman and the superintendent at the executive mansion to-night, but that no announcement regarding their decision would be made before tomorrow.

Governor Whitman's comment was limited to a brief typewritten statement which read: "From the first I have believed the charges against Mr. Osborne's personal character entirely unfounded, and I am astonished at the action of the grand jury. But of course I know nothing whatever of the evidence which was presented to that body."

It was explained at the office of the superintendent of prisons that Osborne's instant removal from office was prevented by the failure of the prison law to provide automatically for a temporary successor. Under the law no one is authorized to perform the duties of warden who has not been formally appointed to the position by the superintendent of prisons.

Osborne was appointed warden of Sing Sing in the latter part of November, 1914, near the close of Governor Glynn's administration. A short time previously he had gained considerable publicity by spending a week at Auburn prison, where, as a part of his study of penology, he lived the life of a convict and was known as "Tom Brown."

**PROHIBITION FIGHT.**  
The liquor question will be vigorously debated in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 28.—House leaders are preparing for a vigorous fight over the prohibition issue in Congress. Chairman Webb of the House judiciary committee, who is an earnest advocate of prohibition and whose committee has jurisdiction over the question already has formally conferred with Chairman Henry of the rules committee, regarding the prospective attitude of the committee toward any effort to report a rule that would permit bringing up a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition on the floor of the House. The rules committee will be organized early next January and the question of a rule will then be raised.

Members of the Anti-Saloon society have been active in their campaign for congressional legislation and their efforts have been reflected in numerous communications to members of both Houses. The announced purpose of some of the speakers at the prohibition convention, to be held in New York City, is to put on an appropriation bill a rider providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia and in the event they should be successful in that move, to bring in the constitutional prohibition amendment which Senator Sheppard and former Representative Hobson have fought for.

**OLDEST AMERICAN RELIC**  
Statue Found near Vera Cruz Made 100 Years before Christ.

A small stone statue found near Vera Cruz, Mexico, which has been in the possession of the United States National Museum since 1901, has been identified as the oldest known dated antiquity in America. It is an ancient Mayan figure, inscriptions show that it was made 100 years before Christ, which is the oldest date authenticated in the New World.

This unique image was found in 1902 near the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles north-east of Vera Cruz, and came to the museum through the efforts of R. E. Thompson, the next year. It is of hard greenish green stone, carved into a rounded conical form, 4 1/2 inches high and 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

The upper part represents a human head with well defined features. The lower part of the face is covered with a mask, resembling the bill of a duck, curved in relief and extending down over the chest like a beard. The sculpture form is further emphasized by the wings covering the sides of the figure. Beneath the wings the outlines of a bird's feet and legs are engraved.

The director of the United States geological survey has indicated that, if this country continued to produce oil at the present rate and develops all its known oil-bearing districts, the petroleum in the United States will last for only 25 years. As we are already producing two-thirds of the world's oil output, it would seem as if too much reliance should not be placed upon our ability to import supplies when our own oil fields are exhausted. Apparently the only feasible solution of the problem is the development of a refining process which will permit of more gasoline being extracted from the crude.

"Well, wife, I am now a judge. And you know that famous divorce case now coming up?" "Yes." "I'm to preside." "Oh, good. I'll have to invite all my society friends to act as patronesses, and I'll send some cats I know."—Louisville Courier-Journal. (Adv.)

E. J. ROTH, President.

JOHN J. FLANN, Vice-President.

### BEGIN JANUARY 1.

**Start That Savings Account at This Bank for the New Year.**  
The beginning of 1916 will be a good time to start your savings account. One dollar will open an account, and with weekly additions, you'll be happily surprised at the result by the end of the year.—Chittenden County Trust Co., Burlington, Vt.

E. D. WORTHEN, Treas.

HARRIE V. HALL, Asst. Treas.

## FORD WILL BACK HIS PEACE BOARD WITH MILLIONS

Stockholm, Dec. 27, via London, Dec. 28.—Delighted over what they described as their sympathetic reception in Sweden the members of the Henry Ford peace expedition today considered the possibility of returning to Stockholm, instead of remaining at The Hague, when a permanent peace commission is formed.

Many prominent citizens of Stockholm, including the mayor, have visited the executive committee and tendered an official invitation to the expedition to make Stockholm the center of such peace negotiations as may arise. The Ford delegates announced today that the plan had been considered favorably, but that they would await final decision.

The entire expedition, however, will go to Copenhagen and The Hague as has already been planned. At The Hague three or more delegates from each country will be selected, and this body, constituting Mr. Ford's idea of a permanent arbitration board, will sit indefinitely either at The Hague or in Stockholm.

Mr. Ford today sent a wireless despatch from the steamer on which he is bound for New York. He said he was improving in health and wished success for the expedition. The permanent board, the despatch added, would be backed by Mr. Ford to the extent of \$2,000,000 if necessary.

On account of the welcome given the delegates and the hospitable tone of the Swedish newspapers, which today devote several pages to interviews and descriptions of members of the peace party, the delegates say they are inclined to think favorably of Stockholm as the center for the peace negotiations. One idea of Mr. Ford, it is announced, is to flood Europe, including the belligerent countries, with literature asking for the termination of the war.

### MEETING ENTHUSIASTIC.

**Ford Peace Delegates Hold Interesting Session at Stockholm.**

Stockholm, Dec. 28, via London.—The public meeting held last night under the auspices of the Ford peace expedition is characterized here as the most enthusiastic demonstration for peace that Europe has seen since the war began. Nearly 1,000 citizens of Stockholm attended. From a number of an early and to the war provoked prolonged applause.

When Louis Lochner, secretary of the expedition, announced that the executive committee had secret information that certain of the belligerent nations were willing to negotiate for peace, the meeting became more animated. "It would shake the world," said Mr. Lochner, "if we made known at this time what influences are at work for peace. This information has been in the possession of the executive committee of the expedition ever since we sailed from New York. It was the most important thing that the expedition has ever known. It is going to be a great revelation to the world. We have every assurance that the project will meet with favor although at this time it cannot be said just what is behind the movement."

The Rev. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco declared in his speech that he regretted to say that America was not giving the peace cause the support it might be desired. He found fault with President Wilson for what he characterized the President's failure to take the initiative in leading nations in a peace movement.

The success of the meeting, which was the first of a public character since the arrival of the expedition in Sweden, is attributed to the fact that most Swedes can understand English. For the benefit of those unable to understand English the speeches were translated by interpreters on the platform. Each time a speaker referred to the unity of nations in the desire for peace the Academy of Music where the meeting was held, rang with cheers.

### AT HIGHEST POINT.

**American Exchange in London Reaches Top Notch Level.**

London, Dec. 28.—American exchange today reached a higher point than at any time in the past. Cable transfers reached 47 1/2, and it is the opinion of the stock market that the rate is going to a level which will stop further gold shipments to the United States—47 or 47 1/2—taking into consideration insurance and shipping charges.

The stock market considers that the committee which is arranging the exchange question now has the opportunity to stabilize it, especially with such a powerful lever as the mobilization of American securities scheme to work with.

### ROOSEVELT'S COSTS.

**Amount Allowed in Case against Barnes Is \$1,442.52.**

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt today was allowed \$1,442.52 against William Barnes, republican leader of Albany, as costs and disbursements in the recent trial in this city when the jury dismissed the \$50,000 libel suit brought Barnes. It was agreed by attorneys that Roosevelt should have exacted \$200 more because of the extraordinary length of the trial, but he asked only the actual court costs incurred. Justice William S. Andrews who tried the case, also signed a new order refusing to set aside the jury verdict and denying a new trial.

## NAVY BUILDING PROGRAM INCLUDES BIG SUBMARINES

Washington, Dec. 27.—Sea-going submarines of 2,000 tons displacement probably soon will be sought for the American navy as a result of lessons learned by the department experts from the European war and recent maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. It is possible, it was learned tonight, that the first five submarines included in the administrative five-year building program will approach this size, although the estimates submitted were based on boats of the 1,300-ton class.

In contrast to this development of a type of giant submarine, naval officers are inclined to believe that the so-called coast defense boats will be standardized at about 400 tons displacement. Their name should be, it is asserted, harbor defense rather than coast defense craft as it has been demonstrated that the sphere of action of these boats is limited to a hundred miles or less off shore.

Twenty-five smaller submarines are included in the administrative program for this year, at an estimated cost of between \$500,000 and \$700,000 each. The estimate would provide for vessels of 60 to 70 tons displacement. Increasing the size of the fleet of submarines and decreasing that of the smaller boats could be accomplished, it is pointed out, without altering the total expenditures proposed.

### MAILS ARE SEIZED.

**England Claims the Right to Take U. S. Postal Parcels Bound for Germany.**

New York, Dec. 28.—The steamer United States, which arrived today from Scandinavian ports, reported that on December 15 she was stopped east of the Shetland Islands by a British cruiser and taken to Greenock for examination. There the British removed 1,500 small parcels and 930 parcels post packages. The steamer was released on the 18th.

Because they were held five days at Greenock, the 200 American citizens aboard the United States drew up a vigorous protest against the action of the British government and will forward it to the secretary of state tomorrow. They point out that in being taken to Greenock the ship was exposed to mine fields.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The allies, it is explained here, intend to seize and examine all mail passing between the United States and the European neutrals which there is reason to believe is included for Germany. Hitherto the seizure of that sort have been confined to parcel post, but now, it is said, the allies are going to extend the search to first class postal matter.

In justification of the action it is said the allies will first plead military necessity, and second, that there is no possibility of mail to the neutrals. The neutrals are because Turkey did not subscribe to the Hague convention which covers it. Furthermore, the Hague convention provides that immunity of seizure of mail shall not apply to correspondence destined for or proceeding from a blockaded port.

### GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

**Just What Central Powers Will Accept Has Been Prepared in Writing.**

Geneva, Dec. 28, via Paris.—A despatch to the Tribune from Vienna says: "Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected in Vienna shortly with the full conditions of the peace terms. After discussing the terms with Baron von Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, the conditions will be officially communicated to the allies, Germany suggesting that the first conference be held at The Hague."

### THIS JUDGE HAS NO ARMS

**David Moylan of Cleveland Writes with His Teeth.**

Eighteen years ago David Moylan was a switchman on a western railroad. Now he is a judge-elect of the municipal court of Cleveland, Ohio. Another case of uncomparable ambition? Well, perhaps so, it looks more like dogged determination. Here's the story.

Judge Moylan is a Tennessee man. Observe how he clung to his first job. He had lost his right arm, and arms are very valuable to railroad switch operators. Only because at least one arm is indispensable to that job did David Moylan finally resign it. He lost his left arm in a second accident. Then he took up law.

For an armless man law seems a simple occupation, when compared with railroad operating. Study needs a head, rather than hands. But the day came when it took both. That was examination day. How was he to prove with pen and paper that he was competent to enter the profession?

There is a story of a man who learned to write with his toes, a very awkward and undignified method. David Moylan did not adopt that—he chose to try his teeth instead. And David Moylan, being a tenacious man, learned not only to write with the pen held in his mouth, but to write well.

He passed his examination. He became a lawyer and for years he practiced in court. By this time he had proved himself not only proficient but popular.

He was elected to the city council. Again he made good—it was a habit by this time—and two years later he was re-elected to his position. Finally in a recent election he ran for municipal judge and was returned with a good plurality.

And now just one question. What started David Moylan on his notable career? Was it ambition, or was it more? It was an accident, an accident that would have crippled another man's life—Boston Globe.

If you allow a lapse in your renting, it shows you have not yet become an efficient advertiser.

## AN INTERNATIONAL LAW CODE NEEDED SAYS ELIHU ROOT

**Powerful International Tribunals Are Also Necessary for the Real Restraint of Nations.**

Washington, Dec. 28.—In the real restraint of nations by powerful international tribunals operating under a definite code of laws, Elihu Root, former secretary of state and senator from New York, declared in an address here tonight. He was speaking before a joint session of a sub-section on international law from the Pan-American scientific congress and the American Society of International Law, of which he is president.

"The Christian church has been urging peace and good will among men for 19 centuries, and still there is war," said Mr. Root, in part. "Concepts of Europe and alliances and ententes and skillful balance of power all lead ultimately to war. When this war is ended, the civilized world will have to determine whether what we call international law is to be continued as a mere code of etiquette or is to be a real body of laws imposing obligations much more definite and inevitable than they have been heretofore."

"There is some reason to think that after the terrible experience through which civilization is passing there will be a tendency to strengthen rather than abandon the law of nations." "While the war has exhibited the inadequacy of international law, so far as it has yet developed to curb those governmental policies which aim to extend power at all costs, it has shown even more clearly that little reliance can be placed upon untrained human nature, subject to specific temptations, to commit forcible aggression in the pursuit of power and wealth."

"How can the restraints of law be made more effectively upon nations? It is not difficult to suggest some things which will tend in that direction. Laws to be obeyed must have sanctions behind them; that is to say, violations of them must be followed by punishment. That punishment must be caused by powers superior to the lawbreaker. Many States have grown so great that there is no power capable of imposing punishment upon them except the power of collective civilization outside of the offending State. Any exercise of that power must be based upon public opinion—without such an opinion behind it no punishment of any kind can be imposed for the violation of international law."

"I think there is ground for the hope that from the horrors of a world war a stronger law will come." "We may hope that there will be a great new departure to escape destruction by subjecting the nations to the rule of law." "During all the desperate struggles and emergencies of the great war, the conflicting nations from the beginning have been competing for the favorable judgment of the rest of the world with a solicitude which shows what a mighty power even now that opinion is. Nor can we doubt that this will be a different world when peace comes."

"It may be that the great conflict may arise a general consciousness that it is the people who are to be considered, their rights and liberties to govern and be governed for themselves, rather than rulers' ambitions and policies of aggrandizement."

"During a day session Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University presented the settlement of future controversies by arbitration. Force as a moral means of settling controversies had failed, he said."

### THAT STREAK OF CRUELTY

**Children Brought Up to Love Animals Do Not Have It.**

Years ago a little Kansas girl saw a boy stamp on a small chicken and keep stamping till the chicken was dead. After the little girl grew up she read in a newspaper that the same boy, grown to manhood, had become angered at his wife because of a meal that was delayed, seized an axe and killed her. A great deal of cruelty that human beings show to each other could be prevented, Miss Jacobs believes, by teaching children not to hurt animals.

Miss Jacobs and her sister are working toward this end with the scores of children in the neighborhood who come to play with the 19 dogs and 40 cats at their private animal refuge in Kansas City. The Jacobs home occupies a wide lot and is fenced in so that the dogs and cats are kept at home. One dog, 60 by 12 feet, is wired in. There is a little cement house in the back yard with shelves bedded in hay for sleeping. There is another small structure of frame and stone. Under the house there is a room built beneath the big stone fireplace, where many of the cats find shelter.

Kind homes are built among the yard, and the sisters tell how the wrong come down and eat with the cats. There is no friction between the animals. Dogs and cats lie down together and no cat has ever killed a bird. The women attribute such seeming inconsistencies in animal nature to the spirit of kindness that is nurtured in the home. "Why, we human beings hate foreigners," the sisters explain, "that is, we hate them until we learn not to. Then we get all over it and find out that foreigners are just like home folks."—Exchange.

### RECOMMENDED FOR CROUP.

W. C. Allen, Rosely, Mo., says: "I have raised a family of four children and used Foley's Honey and Tar with all of them. I find it the best cough and croup medicine I ever used. I used it for eight or ten years and can recommend it for croup." Same satisfactory results for coughs and colds. J. W. O'Sullivan, (Adv.)

Construction of largest hotel in world, to cost \$10,000,000 and contain 3,000 rooms, will begin early in 1916 in New York city. New structure will be located near the Grand Central station and will be 28 stories high.

The people who are "thinking of buying a home" base most of this thinking on the real estate advertising which they read.

## THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847.

### Saving Is a Matter of Habit

It is difficult to save at first, but once you have started, it becomes easier and easier.

"It is as easy to acquire a good habit as a bad habit, and one of the best habits in the world for you to have is the habit of saving."

Begin the saving habit NOW, and let the Savings Bank help you.

\$1.00 WILL START AN ACCOUNT.

C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer.

## Another Extra Dividend

(THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE ANNUAL)

Following its purpose to demonstrate the "mutual" feature of a Trust Company, the management of THE BURLINGTON TRUST COMPANY is pleased to announce that an EXTRA DIVIDEND at the rate of one-quarter of one per cent. per annum will be made on February 1, 1916, in addition to the regular guaranteed rate of four per cent. on all savings accounts.

## The Burlington Trust Co.

"Safety First" City Hall Square, North, Burlington, Vermont.

**WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 12 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt.**  
Interest at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum paid depositors July 1, 1915, making three consecutive dividends at this increased rate.  
No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 25 years.  
Over \$2,200,000.00 of Deposits.  
Over \$2,427,000.00 of Assets.  
Surplus is \$227,000.00, which is now over 10 per cent. of its deposits.  
Knowledge of safe investments gained by 46 years of experience.  
In choosing a place for your money, consider safety all the time.  
Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.  
The surplus belongs to the depositors.  
Deposits on or before January 10 receive interest from January 1.

## Christmas Comes but Once a Year

and in coming does it bring to you the holiday spirit of good cheer with happy smiles and merry laughter?—Or does it rather cause care and worry?

Does it mean happy plans to make the children joyful?—Or does it mean a heart-ache that the pleasures of the season must be denied them? Would not a check for, say, \$12, next Xmas free you of many heart-aches and regrets? Our—

## Christmas Cash Club For 1916

is so simple and easy a method of saving your Christmas Money for 1916 that when you receive your check next season you will feel that you are "finding money." It is for young and old alike, no matter what their income.

Save a few pennies weekly (or larger sums if you like) and reap a harvest of dollars and joy for your next Christmas.

Bring in your first pennies now, or just come in and talk it over. We will explain fully. Ask for our Special Circular regarding this plan.

## HOME SAVINGS BANK

339.61

## HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$300,000.

MODERN business men pay their bills by check and smile at the old way of cash slip and cash register settlements. Discard these, and open an active check account where a large or small balance receives the same careful attention and carries a valuable prestige.

F. E. BURGESS, President. ELIAS LYMAN, Vice-president.  
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier. H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

## CITY TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH HOWARD NATIONAL BANK)

An act is only crystallized thought. Better crystallize your thoughts on saving money into the act of depositing part of your earnings under our interest plan.

H. T. RUTTER, Treasurer.